collectors do not often find more than single valves on the beach.

In the "Catalogue of Economic Mollusks," written by Lieutenant Francis Winslow, upon the exhibition of the U. S. Nat. Museum, at the "International Fisheries Exhibition," at London, in 1883, he says of *Macoma nasuta* Conr., "It is abundant in San Francisco Bay, and it was evidently eaten largely by aborigines, as the shell-mounds in the vicinity of the bay are largely composed of shells of this species." I have not heard of this shell-fish being eaten here, nor the much larger *Macoma secta* Conr., but Lieutenant Winslow says the former is "eaten on the Pacific coast by all classes." The same writer mentions *Platyodon cancellatus* Conr. as existing in "great abundance in Bolinas Bay and Santa Barbara. Its habits are essentially those of the 'soft clam,' and it forms one of the staple food shell-fish of the Pacific coast," although Mr. C. R. Orcutt, in his "Notes on the Mollusks of San Diego," says this shell has been collected for food at La Playa, "but the animal is bitter." I fear I am digressing, as Professor Keep's article was intended by him as the first of a series of articles reporting "food mollusks which may be bought in the markets of our country," each writer "reporting for his (or her?) own locality."

Notwithstanding the number of species we can report from California, I am compelled to admit that, in quality and number of individuals, California cannot boast of her edible mollusks.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF YOLDIA FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Yoldia montereyensis n. s.

Shell large, stout, inflated, with a polished, dark greenish olive epidermis; beaks eroded in all the specimens, situated in the anterior part of the middle third of the shell, not prominent; valves full and rounded, anterior end evenly rounded into the upper and basal margins; posterior end narrower, rounded, the extreme end nearer the cardinal margin with which it almost forms an angle, below sloping obliquely toward the basal margin, with a very obscure broad ray impressed in a radiating manner from the beaks toward the oblique slope, the profile of which it does not perceptibly indent; surface sculptured only by feeble incremental lines; epidermis polished with one or two darker concentric color zones and a microscopic, irregular, radially disposed wrinkling, most con-

spicuous at the margins of the impressed ray; posterior cardinal margin nearly straight, anterior ditto evenly rounded; interior porcellanous white, the pallial sinus not reaching the middle vertical line of the shell, broad and rather rounded; ligamental fosset large, cuplike; anterior teeth V-shaped, about 22 in number, strong and prominent; posterior teeth similar, and forming an equally long line but only 18 in number, the posterior cardinal margin showing a long narrow impressed area very feebly marked; length of shell 32; beak from anterior end 12; vertical from beak to base 17; max. diameter 13 mm.

Habitat U. S. Fish Com. Station, 3202, in 382 fathoms green mud, Monterey Bay, California, bottom temperature, 41° Fahrenheit.

This fine shell recalls *Y. thraciaformis*, but is smaller, without the angularity of that species and proportionately more solid. It was dredged by the U. S. Steamer Albatross, several years ago. It is probably a deep water species exclusively at least in the latitude of California. The types are in the U. S. Nat. Museum, 106,972.

NOTES ON THE GENERA OF UNIONIDÆ AND MUTELIDÆ.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

In the June number, p. 20, a list of the genera of *Unionidæ* and *Mutelidæ* recognized by Dr. v. Ihering is given. It should be noted that by inadvertence *Pleiodon* Conr. is given as a genus, but Ihering considers it a synonym of *Iridina*. The genus *Pseudodon* Gld. was omitted after *Cristaria* Schum.[1]

Attention should also be directed to the fact that the name *Castalia* Lam., 1819, is preoccupied in Vermes by Savigny, 1817 (Système des Annelides). Probably TETRAPLODON Spix, 1827 can be used in this case as a substitute.

For *Aplodon* Spix (preoc. by Rafinesque in Pulmonata), may be substituted SPIXOCONCHA.

Lea's name *Plagiodon* (1856) seems also to be preoccupied (by Dumeril in Reptilia, 1853), and the group may therefore be called IHERINGELLA, Lea's species *isocardioides* being the type.

[1] The Editor fears that these errors may have been due to his own hasty proofreading, rather than to defects in the original MS.